

WEEKLY COURIER

BEN ED. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER

INDIANA

Something to worry about: Human nature can't be abolished.

As to feminine attire this year, brevity is the soul of fashion.

Half the world spends its time in wondering how the other half gets away with it.

What a pity that a man cannot put the pneumococcus out at night, along with the cat!

All hay fever conventions, we understand, have reported adversely on the freedom of the sneeze.

Everything is so trimmed in for this year that the well-known cat will have need of all its nine lives.

The man who fails to keep his lips sealed at critical periods often wishes afterward that his ears were.

Only an indurated optimist would call a barb-wire entanglement one of the blessings of civilization.

The most surprising thing about the little submarines is the number of people who thought of them first.

The tricks modern science can do with the human voice leave the old-fashioned ventriloquist in the shade.

There are three things the wise man keeps on good terms with—his stomach, his conscience and his wife.

It worries a modest girl if a man tries to kiss her almost as much as it worries a young widow if he doesn't.

Some of the shoemakers now make shoes to fit the feet and the precedent should be adopted by other shoemakers.

Making bread and beds may be good exercise, but trying to tell time by an ankle watch would be more spectacular.

How can a woman succeed in politics? Fashion will never permit her to wear a plug hat or a prince albert coat.

Occasionally a man takes his wife's advice so he can taunt her with the worthlessness thereof in case it turns out bad.

When you see a man armed with a life-sized corkscrew the chances are that he is going to be present at an opening.

A man may be able to mind his own business, but it takes a woman to mind her own business and her neighbor's at the same time.

The Broadway producer who is seeking the homeliest woman in the world is pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp. She does not exist.

Moreover, if war is popularizing whiskers the safety razor man can prove an alibi when an effort is made to locate the blame.

Many a woman who doesn't object to cigar smoke before marriage draws the line at a pipe after the honeymoon slumps the slump.

Perhaps the most successful of all industrial shows is that offered by the coffee boy when he hears the boss' footsteps in the hall.

Autoists never use gasoline to start fires with. They can go just as fast and a lot farther by employing it for horizontal locomotion.

They don't seem to be as much interested now in Europe in proving who started the war as in getting a line on who is going to end it.

A man may work overtime trying to get even with those he hates, but he seldom becomes exhausted from trying to help those he loves.

Holland may be technically wrong in protesting against the violation by aviators of its territory. The protest should be that the Zeppelin raid had not the proper atmosphere.

While the public is not expected to scrutinize step by step the progress of America's advisory inventors, it is apparent at a glance over the news pages that they already have some first-rate ideas.

Statistics are set forth to show that girl babies are more wanted than boy babies. Perhaps it is because under the new order of affairs the girl is the more likely to grow up, get a job and support the family.

The finding of a hoard of ancient gold by trench diggers on the French firing line will make trench digging hereafter easier than ever.

After listening to the perpetrations of some self-alleged "symphony" orchestras, one is led to judge they are symphony minus the sym.

Just when hubby was consoling himself with the belief that wife's summer furs would answer during the winter, Dame Fashion comes out with a new wrinkle.

PRESIDENT BARES DEFENSE PLAN TO GUARD AMERICA

Asks Country to Support Program to Protect Nation.

WILSON ASKS BIGGER ARMY

Wants 400,000 Citizens Trained in the Next Three Years Through Voluntary Enlistment and Approves Large Naval Increase—Hits "Alien Voices."

New York, Nov. 5.—President Wilson outlined last night the program for national defense which he will place before the next congress, and appealed to the whole country for support.

In an address before the Manhattan club at its fiftieth anniversary dinner the president expounded his plans on preparedness and his views on other national questions.

President Wilson's speech in part was as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I warmly felicitate the club on the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life.

I shall assume that around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common interests which are most in our thoughts, whether they be the interests of the community or of the nation.

Tells of New Problems.

A year and a half ago our thoughts would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with diligence, firmness and self-possession, notwithstanding we find ourselves in the midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and ablaze with terrible war; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which formerly we gave ourselves little concern.

We are thinking now chiefly of our relation with the rest of the world—not our commercial relations; about those we have thought and planned always—but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors and the world itself.

U. S. Champion of Liberty.

Our principles are well known. It is not only to be free and to believe in political liberty, and founded our great government to obtain it, the liberty of men and of peoples—of men to choose their own lives and of peoples to choose their own allegiance.

Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over.

If we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside.

Wants No More Conquest.

We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest.

We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of masters altogether.

For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development; and with ourselves in this greater matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere.

We wish, not only for the United States, but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and of action.

United States' Duty on Military.

All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at present what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation.

Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

We have it in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defense; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only to the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force.

The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men.

America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world.

But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and uncollected action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

And we know that we can do this

In a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit.

In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay, should it be necessary to call them into action.

We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

Asks 400,000 Citizen Soldiers.

It is with this idea, with this conception, in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, on the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications and at the military posts of the interior.

For the rest, it calls for training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors, and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force, but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year.

Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army.

It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build.

No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. This country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights.

In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. We are dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself.

For the time being I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty, a nation too big and generous to be exacting and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded.

Rebukes Aliens in U. S.

The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America; men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live.

These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled.

The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume in the deep union of a common, unhesitating national feeling.

May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against. We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling in America, where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America. Let no man create divisions where there are none.

U. S. ENVOY TO RETURN HOME

Brand Whitlock to Leave Belgium—Was Active in Cavell Case.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, is returning home. This announcement was made here.

The reason given for Whitlock's return is ill health. His physician, it was stated, has advised him that he would be unable to regain his health if he persisted in his strenuous duties at Brussels.

The fact that German newspapers have criticized in the most severe terms Whitlock's activities in behalf of Edith Cavell, the nurse spy, whom he tried to save from execution, some have demanded that his recall be asked, aroused considerable speculation.

WOMEN LOSE VOTE

REPUBLICANS WIN IN NEW YORK —OHIO DRYS ARE DEFEATED.

THREE STATES BAR SUFFRAGE

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts Defeated by McCall, Who Leads G. O. P. Ticket—Constitution Favored by Root Is Beaten.

New York, Nov. 3.—Woman suffrage was defeated decisively in all three states where the question was an issue in Tuesday's election.

In New York it was estimated that the suffragists were snowed under by a majority of nearly 200,000.

Pennsylvania rejected the suffrage amendment by a majority claimed by the antis to be in the neighborhood of 225,000.

In Massachusetts the vote ran 2 to 1 against suffrage and estimates of the majority varied from 85,000 to 100,000.

In 1,232 election districts in New York state the total vote for the suffrage amendment was 124,706, while the total against it was 155,323. The vote in 520 districts in Manhattan was 56,506 for suffrage and 78,503 against it.

Ninety-one precincts in Massachusetts outside of Boston gave a total of 5,609 for suffrage and 10,967 against it.

Ten to One Against.

The vote in Philadelphia was ten to one against suffrage, but this ratio was not maintained in other parts of Pennsylvania. The majority in Philadelphia against the proposition was 100,600. The suffragists carried Pittsburgh and Allegheny county by a narrow margin.

State-wide prohibition in Ohio was rejected by a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000. Kentucky gave former Congressman Augustus O. Stanley (Dem.) about 10,000 majority over Edwin P. Morrow, his Republican opponent.

In Maryland the Democrats elected Emerson C. Harrington governor, to succeed Gov. P. L. Goldsborough. The entire Democratic slate was elected.

Some of the larger cities of New York state, notably Albany and Poughkeepsie, elected Republican mayors.

Walsh Defeated by McCall.

Massachusetts returned to the Republican column by electing Samuel W. McCall, a former governor, over Gov. David I. Walsh.

The Fenrose machine triumphed in Philadelphia, which had a mayoralty contest that eclipsed in interest the state issues. Thomas B. Smith was elected mayor by a majority of 60,000 to 80,000. With Smith, every other Republican candidate for the important local offices was carried in.

Mississippi went as usual. Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Bilbo, Democrat, was elected governor, and the entire Democratic ticket won by customary pluralities.

Tammany Triumphs.

Tammany triumphed! New York's new constitution, drafted by the convention over which Elihu Root presided, was defeated. It was opposed by Tammany and part of the labor vote.

WETS GAIN TWO DRY TOWNS

Percy and Willisville to Have Saloons —Only Southern Illinois Towns Hold Election.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.—Two southern Illinois towns which were captured by the dries two years ago following the passage of the suffrage act swung back on Tuesday into the wet column.

The two places where saloons will be restored are Percy, Randolph county, and Willisville, Perry county. Percy went wet by 28 votes, while Willisville tumbled off the water wagon by a majority of 153.

Reardon, Cass county, and Mounds, Pulaski county, voted to remain wet. The dry towns where the dries won were Grand Chain and Ulin, Pulaski county; Coulterville and Baldwin, Randolph county; Metropolis, Massac county; Thebes, Alexander county, and Pinckneyville, Perry county.

DEFEAT FRENCH IN SERBIA

Berlin Says That Bulgarians Routed Allied Force and Captured Many Prisoners.

Berlin, Nov. 6 (by wireless).—It is officially reported that the Bulgarians have completely defeated, at a point northeast of Philip, the French forces which were landed at Saloniki. Part of the French contingent was routed and 1,500 were made prisoners. The first of the French prisoners have arrived at Kustendil.

London, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph company says that in the fighting in Babuna pass the Bulgarians were defeated after three severe battles.

ATTACK GERMANS AT DVINSK

Russians Keeping Up the Offensive in Spite of Heavy Losses, Say, Berlin.

Berlin, Germany (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.). Nov. 6.—The Russians are still on the offensive in the region southwest of Dvinsk, but their attacks against the German lines have been futile and they have suffered heavy losses, so German army headquarters announced.

GENERAL MAHON



General Mahon, who gained fame in the Boer war by the relief of Mafeking, is commander of the British forces in the Balkans.

LORD KITCHENER TO LEAD ALLIED FORCES IN SERBIA?

English Believe That Warrior Will Head Campaign to Thwart Germans in Near East.

London, Nov. 6.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's secretary of war, is mysteriously missing from London. It is officially announced that he has not resigned. He is absent "on public duty."

It is believed by the public, therefore, that he has gone to the Balkans.

Premier Asquith has taken charge of the war office during Earl Kitchener's absence. This fact is regarded as especially significant.

Prior to his departure, Earl Kitchener had a conference in London with General Joffre, commander in chief of the French armies, and with King George. The belief is that the "hero of Khartoum" and the French general devised a plan of campaign which promised success for the allies in the Balkans and that King George entrusted Kitchener with the mission of personally carrying it out.

ALLIES LOSE TWO VESSELS

British Transport and French Cruiser Torpedoed by German Submarine —Only Few Saved.

London, Nov. 6.—The loss of a British transport and a French auxiliary cruiser in the Mediterranean in September became known here when it was announced that the transport Ramazan had been sunk on September 9 by a German submarine and the auxiliary cruiser l'Indien had been torpedoed on September 8.

Only 103 persons of the more than 400 aboard the Ramazan were saved. The official statement says that the Ramazan was sunk by gun fire, a number of the lifeboats being destroyed by the shells. On board at the time were 280 Indian troops in addition to the crew. The vessel was sent to the bottom off Antecythera island, where the survivors were landed.

NINE BABES IN 18 MONTHS

Kentucky Woman Has Record Which It Is Believed Has Never Been Surpassed.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Gaither Dreyer of Spencer county has a record which it is believed has never been surpassed. In 18 months she has given birth to nine children. Eighteen months ago three boys and two girls were born. The girls died, but the three boys are doing fine.

Yesterday, so news reached here, she gave birth to four boys, all of whom are healthy and doing nicely. The mother is about thirty years old and apparently getting along well.

TEUTONS HOLD ARSENAL CITY

Germans Cut Off Serbs' Chief Supply of Munitions by Capture of Kraguevatz.

Berlin, Germany (via London), Nov. 3.—Cacak, an important railroad junction point in Serbia, about thirty miles southwest of Kraguevatz, has been occupied by the Teutonic forces engaged in the Serbian invasion. It was officially announced.

The heaviest blow dealt to the Serbs since the beginning of the Teutonic and Bulgarian invasion was suffered in the loss of the great arsenal town of Kraguevatz, the source of practically all arms and munitions manufactured in Serbia.

Finds Coal Rates Reasonable.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The interstate commerce commission found reasonable existing rates on coal in carloads from mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia to Evansville, Ill.

HOOSIER NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Rushville.—A district meeting of Odd Fellows was held here and was attended by several thousand lodgemen. There are more than no thousand members of the lodge in Rush county.

Wabash.—Mrs. Amos Reynolds, fifty-five, is dead here of burns received when she leaped into a pile of brush she had gathered and ignited. Domestic trouble is believed to have prompted Mrs. Reynolds' act.

Noblesville.—In a local option election, Noblesville voted dry by a majority of 237, as compared with 10 two years ago. The official vote is as follows: First ward, wets, 115; dries, 246; dry majority, 131. Second ward, wets, 116; dries, 306; dry majority, 189. Third ward, wets, 311; dries, 228; wet majority, 83.

Muncie.—A change in the direction of the wind and a light fall of rain probably saved from destruction the town of Red Key, which is 18 miles northeast of here and contains 1,800 inhabitants. One business block was burned before the elements combined to stop the blaze.

Laporte.—Kendallville will decide the fate of its seven saloons on a local option election on Monday, November 29. The date was fixed by the Noble county commissioners, in response to petitions signed by 437 persons. Kendallville is the only town between Elkhart and Toledo having saloons.

New Albany.—In honor of President Woodrow Wilson, the city council, on petition of property holders in East Elkin avenue, has changed the name of the thoroughfare to Woodrow avenue. Ninety per cent of the petitioners were Republicans. One of the oldest streets in the city is Galt street, the name of the president's fiancée.

Noblesville.—John F. Haines, for years a teacher in the schools of Hamilton county and well known in educational circles throughout Indiana and adjoining states, notified the county board of education of his intention to resign next June as county superintendent. He has accepted the position of manager of the Young People's Reading Circle of Indiana.

Moore's Hill.—The old building of Moore's Hill college, an institution under the direction of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference, was burned to the ground. The fire spread from the college to the new Carnegie hall and to buildings in the town, and as the place was without sufficient fire-fighting facilities, the whole town was soon endangered. Calls were sent to neighboring cities for aid.

Evansville.—Announcement that he had discovered a treatment for cancer which has proved successful in a number of cases was made by Dr. C. A. Pope of Louisville, Ky., at a meeting here of the Ohio Valley Medical association. Doctor Pope stated that "extracts from the proteins of certain vegetables, hypodermically administered," compose his cure, which is known as "autolysin."

Huntington.—Discoveries that clover seed had been stolen from the Gezeleicher & Silvers elevator and that clover seed was in the bottom of Charles Waterman's automobile, which was "borrowed" by unidentified persons, lead the police to believe that thieves are stealing machines to transport seed to a "fence." The car of Rev. Elmer Ward Cole was the object of thieves, but the minister frightened them away.

Anderson.—Carl Wipp, thirty-six, general storekeeper for the Union Traction company, fell dead at his home here while he was lighting the gas in a stove. He had been suffering from excessive blood pressure, and had just returned from Indianapolis, where he consulted a specialist. Before coming to Anderson he was auditor for the Honey Bee Traction line. His widow is the daughter of former Chief of Police Benbow of Muncie.

Indianapolis.—Politics played little part in the town elections held throughout Indiana. The issues were purely local and in some places no tickets were nominated, the present officers being allowed to hold over. In many towns nonpartisan tickets were elected without opposition. There are about four hundred incorporated towns in the state and elections were held in most of them. The offices voted for were those of marshal, clerk, treasurer and trustee. In Nashville the election followed the most heated campaign in years, the issue being the construction of a municipal plant to give the town its first electric lights, with a bond issue of \$7,000. The vote was 41 for to 29 against. The plant means an increase in taxes of five cents on each \$100. It will provide lighting for streets, dwellings and business houses.

Evansville.—Fire which destroyed the large sawmill of the Helrich Lumber and Manufacturing company here and spread to the lumber yards, did damage estimated at \$150,000. An insurance of \$66,000 was carried. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin and the state fire marshal will be asked to make an investigation. The mill had been closed several days for repairs, and there was no fire in the engine. The fire departments from Howell, Babtown and West Heights assisted the city department, and lumber valued at \$100,000 was saved.